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FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914.

JAMES T. FISHER'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

Last evening James T. Fisher of Calumet announced his withdrawal from the race for the congressional nomination on the Republican ticket, leaving the field clear to W. Frank James of Hancock, who Mr. Fisher will support.

Mr. Fisher's action is in the interest of party harmony, and it is believed it will be accepted in that spirit by his many friends throughout the district. It is recalled that the Republicans should unite strongly on one man, both in the primaries and the election in November, in order to successfully combat both the Progressives and Democrats.

With two regular Republicans in the field for the nomination, both recognized as strong, able men, it was feared that the primary campaign might militate against efforts to get together for the success of the party. The Republicans, with Mr. Fisher's withdrawal, will now be able to direct all their attention to the success of the party in the fall, and it will be a united, concerted effort. The Calumet man's friends and supporters will experience no hesitancy in lending their ardent support to Mr. James, whose record and proved ability have fitted him splendidly to render efficient service in behalf of the entire electorate.

Mr. Fisher's withdrawal undoubtedly will be accepted in the spirit which prompted it, and he will gain in the esteem, if that is possible, of his friends in every part of the district. His action in sacrificing his personal interests to those of the party is a splendid exemplification of his well known qualities of manhood and citizenship.

In his statement to the public, Mr. Fisher says:

"I wish to withdraw from the primary contest for the Republican nomination as congressman from the twelfth district. I wish support Senator W. Frank James for the nomination and at the election and will do everything in my power to make his contest for the position successful, as I am sure it will be. I am making this statement in the interests of party harmony and party unity."

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank my friends for their evidences of allegiance and their promises of support. I entered the contest at the behest of friends who have been loyal and enthusiastic. After a close survey of the political conditions of the district the fact presents itself that while I am assured of support, unfaltering support, from every part of the district, a contest in the Republican party would be disadvantageous to the success of the organization."

"I am of the opinion that a close contest at the primaries would be a serious handicap to the success of the party ticket and I am willing to sacrifice my personal interests for unity of the party. I am convinced that Mr. James will have the support of a unitary party at the polls in November and that a Republican congressman will be elected by an overwhelming vote. I believe Mr. James has every qualification for the office and will devote wholehearted energy and strict attention to the interests of all the people of the district."

"I cannot too heartily thank my many loyal friends for their profers of assistance and I assure Mr. James and all Republicans that he will have my unqualified assistance in this campaign."

TRY 'EM

Our oats are cleaned and they then re-cleaned. When you buy oats from us, you'll find nothing but oats, not a conglomeration of dust, straw and other foreign matter.

It pays to buy CLEANED oats. You're getting more for your money.

You can't expect your stock to thrive on poor food.

It would take a good many pairs of hands, SOME elbow grease, and considerable patience to accomplish what our oat cleaning machine does in a few minutes.

Let it clean some for YOU.

The M. Van Orden COMPANY
Houghton Laurium.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB POINTS THE WAY.

That the Copper Country Commercial club points the way to a bigger and greater copper country was evidenced by last night's successful first annual meeting and banquet of the organization.

The large attendance of enthusiastic members was gratifying, for it bespoke confidence in the club and appreciation.

During its first year the club built up a strong foundation and there no longer is any doubt that it will accomplish great things for the copper country. It has been the means of awakening the business men to the splendid opportunities before them and to the value of co-operating for the benefit of all interests and copperdom as a whole.

Ideas were evolved last evening which will be utilized in the campaign for the development of copperdom's natural resources, acquirement of new industries and enhancement of institutions already established.

The commercial club promises to become the greatest single factor in the advancement of the district.

The differences between Carranza and Villa all seem to be compromised by giving Villa what he wants. This sort of compromise is highly satisfactory to Villa.

A CANTALOUPE TRUST?

A federal grand jury in Chicago is investigating an alleged cantaloupe trust. The complaint is that the Western Cantaloupe Exchange maintains boards at Chicago and Denver, and by co-operating with commission dealers in the larger cities controls production, distribution and prices of the melons. The exchange was organized in 1911. Prior to that time, it is declared, the average price of melons was \$1.75 a crate. Now it is said to be \$3 a crate, and the exchange is accused of responsibility for the increase.

It is further alleged that the distribution is so controlled that the supply is kept at a level which will never be large enough to compel a reduction in prices. When there is a surplus of production beyond the amount which in the opinion of the exchange the market will absorb at the rates fixed, it is permitted to rot on the ground.

Well, cantaloupes are not a necessity, so the public is in a good position to obtain rather than pay exorbitant prices. If the melons were allowed to rot on the ground for the want of purchasers at unreasonable figures, there wouldn't be a cantaloupe trust for very long.

REAPS WHAT HE SOWED.

Commenting on the trouble in Butte, The Mining Journal says: It is illuminating, for it shows that a dangerous force the leaders of the Federation, Moyer and his associates, have been raising up when they have permitted, if they have not incited, disorder as a strike weapon in their fights against the employing interests.

Nothing is more insidious than the demoralizing influence of persistent invasion of order and disregard of the authorities. It spreads abroad the spirit of anarchy, and once the spirit of anarchy is thoroughly instilled in a body of men there is no telling what excesses will follow.

Moyer and his associates are hoisted by their own petard. They are, to the seeders, the representatives of authority in the Western Federation.

The seeders, in a race at authority in the Western Federation, are now employing against it the weapons that it has often had contumacious in warfare on authority outside the Western Federation.

Here is a most instructive lesson for labor leaders everywhere. If they will only consent to con it.

JAPAN OFFERS ARBITRATION.

The Japanese controversy has been in abeyance, while matters of more important importance have occupied the administration. Now that it has been taken up again, Japan offers to submit to arbitration differences over the admission of its citizens to California.

It is difficult to see how this proposal can be accepted, though to decline may seem inconsistent with our ready professions of devotion to the arbitration principle. The question, after all, is one for the American courts, and not for an international tribunal, for it involves domestic and not international law.

The exact point of controversy is whether the California exclusion law contravenes our treaty with Japan. If it does, it is invalid, because under our Constitution a treaty with another nation is the supreme law of the land. But the American contention is that there is in the California law no violation of the treaty. If there is none, Japan has no cause for complaint.

But how can any international tribunal assume to pass on the validity of a state law, or to decide whether it contravenes a treaty? Obviously, this is a question for the Federal courts of the United States to pass upon. Japan has been invited to appeal to them, but has refused.

Yet the supreme court might very well be relied upon by Japan for exact justice. No tribunal in the world wields so great authority, and none with so little criticism of its impartiality and learning.

Perhaps the best way out would be the denunciation of the present treaty, and the negotiation of a new one in which the question of Japanese emigration to this country should be definitely settled.

Shanghai recently saw the opening of the first street car system financed, constructed and operated solely by Chinese.

El Paso, Tex., has a new deep sewer line costing \$20,000. It is 18,000 feet in length.

Belfast in 1912 sold the United States \$167,315 worth of thread.

Ontario had six mining strikes last year, affecting 5,999 men.

Hundredth Birthday of National Anthem Will Be Celebrated Sept. 12

Citizens of Baltimore Contribute a Half-Million Dollars to Make the Demonstration Notable

The one hundredth birthday of our great national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," comes next Sept. 12. While Admiral Fletcher and his fleet have been impressing the dignity of the United States flag upon Mexico leading citizens of Baltimore, headed by Mayor James H. Preston, have been perfecting elaborate plans for celebrating next fall, with a week of events, the centennial of this same flag.

More than \$500,000 will be expended on the celebration, which begins Sept. 6 and continues through Sept. 13. The governors of all the states have been asked to have the flag flown over every public building all that week.

Port McHenry, over which floated the particular star spangled banner which inspired the song, is to be turned over to the city as a public park in an address by President Wilson, after he and the governors and militia of the states that formed the union in 1814 have escorted the original star spangled banner to the fort.

Here also will be unveiled a monument to General Armistead, who commanded the garrison, when Key wrote the anthem. A Key memorial building will be dedicated, while 10,000 children of the public schools, formed in a human flag, will sing the national air to the accompaniment of a band of 1,500 musicians.

Other events of the week will be an industrial parade with 500 floats, an electrically illuminated historical pageant with fifty floats, a parade of 60,000 men or fraternal orders with seventy-five allegorical floats, the unveiling of tablets by historical societies, colonial garden parties, floral automobile parades, athletic events and a rowing regatta.

Port McHenry is to be bombarded by a fleet of fire ships, while there will be a continuous display of fireworks along the eighteen miles of the city's harbor and waterfront and the Key highway, just completed at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The story of the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner" is one of the most thrilling incidents of our national history. Yet the real facts of the case have been given but scant notice in printed record, and really few Americans of today are familiar with them.

Francis Scott Key, the author of the great anthem, was the only son of John Ross Key, an officer in the revolutionary war. He was born at Double Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, Aug. 3, 1780.

Although he wrote many excellent poems and gained fame as an attorney and statesman, he is known to posterity almost entirely as the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

He married in 1802 Mary Taylor Lloyd of Annapolis, Md. To them were born eleven children. In 1804 he removed from Frederick, where he practiced law, to Georgetown, where he was appointed district attorney for the district by President Andrew Jackson. His house in Georgetown is still standing.

It was from this old house that Key set out, Sept. 4, 1814, to negotiate the release of Dr. William Beanes, one of Key's most intimate friends, who, after having out of the kindness of his heart for a fallen foe cared for and cured a number of British soldiers when wounded and helpless, was in return taken to the British fleet in the Chesapeake as a prisoner in revenge for his having sent away from his place some intoxicated English soldiers who were creating disorder and confusion and threatening the lives of his family and servants. These men happened to be on the doctor's grounds under the following circumstances:

During the war of 1814 Vice-Admiral Cochrane entered Chesapeake bay and joined Rear Admiral Cockburn, then engaged in committing ravages upon the unprotected and peaceful settlers on the lower waters of the Chesapeake. Admiral Cochrane came from the West Indies and conveyed transports containing under the leadership of General Ross, 9,000 British troops, the flower of the Duke of Wellington's army, fresh from their victories in the peninsular campaign.

Sailing up the Patuxent river, he landed at Benedict a force of 5,000 men under leadership of General Ross, marched upon Washington, captured the city and burned the capitol, white house and other public buildings. Fearing that the Americans would return under cover of night and cut off his retreat, General Ross immediately evacuated Washington and marched his men back to the Patuxent.

On this march, on account of a very severe storm, several of his men became detached from the command, and, having obtained some liquor, they got intoxicated, and, bent upon mischief, wandered upon the property of Dr. Beanes.

A friend of the doctor, Richard West, brought the tidings of the physician's danger to Key, and the attorney, having received permission from President Madison to make the attempt, in company with Colonel John S. Skinner, United States agent for parole of prisoners, at once set about to secure the doctor's release. There was urgent need of haste, as it had been rumored that the prisoner was to be executed.

Arriving at Port McHenry, Mr. Key and his companion in his own boat, the *Minden*, sailed under a flag of truce to the British ship *Surprise*. They at once sought audience with the admiral,

who told them that the doctor had inflicted atrocious injuries upon British soldiers and that it had been decided that he must be immediately hanged from the yardarm.

The great eloquence of Mr. Key, supplemented by letters he presented written by British officers to Dr. Beanes thanking him for the many kindnesses which they had received from him, finally won Admiral Cochrane from his vengeful decision.

Their troubles were, however, by no means over, for after the release of the captive and when they were on the point of bidding the admiral goodbye, they were brusquely informed that they would not be permitted to return to land, "lest they might carry information detrimental to the British cause, as there was a certain important event pending."

This contemplated event was the intended destruction of Ft. Mchenry, which guarded the harbor of Baltimore. The fort was garrisoned by a battalion of artillery under the command of Colonel George Armistead, who faced a court-martial if he should lose the fort by attack, as the Washington administration had peremptorily ordered him to surrender it. This he had refused to do.

Judge Joseph Nicholson, a brother-in-law of Key, in charge of a volunteer battery of artillery, was second in command of the fort. So it will be seen that Key had a very personal interest in the attack.

When Admiral Cochrane refused to allow Key and his companions to return to shore he placed, under a guard of marines, his unwilling guests in their own boat as near the scene of action as possible, in order that they might suffer the mortification of "seeing their flag go down." Two hours had been assigned in the British mind for the accomplishment of that result, after which terms for Baltimore might be considered.

When the land attack and bombardment began, sixteen frigates centered their line of fire on the little, low fortifications. The range was two and a half miles and the forty-two pounders of the fort were not sufficient to carry this distance, so the fleet sustained little damage, while the fort suffered greatly. Yet the garrison held on and refused to surrender.

Exasperated at the unexpected resistance of Colonel Armistead and his troops, the British determined to close in upon the fortifications and "reduce" them to ashes under cover of the darkness. In small boats carrying several hundred picked men they attempted to steal past the fortifications and attack the garrison in the rear, but being discovered by the fort's defenders, a terrible and galling fire was opened upon them, causing terrible destruction.

About midnight there was a lull, during which the British admiral learned that a land attack earlier in the day had failed and that General Ross had been killed. Then the fleet in desperation moved nearer and doubled its fire and the little fort bravely answered back gun for gun.

For three days Key and his companions were held prisoners and watched with the greatest concern the landing of thousands of soldiers and marines at North Point, preparatory to the attack on the fort.

Through the long hours of Sept. 13 Key, aroused to the highest nervous excitement, paced the deck, watching the battle with strained eyes and a heart that thrilled and leaped and sank with thunder of gun and flash of shell. The day was calm and still, with no wind to lift the flag that drooped around the staff over at McHenry. At eventide a breeze unfurled its folds, and as it floated out a shell struck it and tore out one of its fifteen stars.

Night fell and Key's exhausted companions went below to seek rest in such unquiet slumbers as might visit them, but there was no sleep in the heart of the poet. Not until the mighty question which filled the night sky with thunder and flame and surged through his own soul found its answer in the court of eternal destiny could rest come to the man who watched through the long hours of darkness, waiting for dawn to bring triumph or despair.

Then the darkness passed away, and "by the dawn's early light" the anxious Key strained his eyes toward the fort to see if "the flag was still there." It was there! It was there! Thank God, it was still there! At the same time the British fleet withdrew and Baltimore was saved.

In the first thrill of joy and triumph of the anxious watcher our majestic anthem was formed. Key took from his pocket an old letter and on one of its blank pages pencilled the opening lines of the song. In the boat which took him back to Baltimore he finished the poem, and in his hotel made a copy for the press.

The next day the lines were put into type by Samuel Sands, an apprentice in the office of the Baltimore American, who had been deserted in the general rush to see the battle as being too young to be trusted at the front. That evening it was sung to the tune of a then popular melody, "Anacreon in Heaven," at the Holiday Street theater, Baltimore.

The next day the air was heard upon every street of Baltimore and from every boy who had been gifted with a voice or a whistle, and "The Star Spangled Banner" was soon waving musically over the domain as victoriously as it had floated from the ramparts of Fort McHenry. Shortly thereafter it had reached New Orleans, where it was played by a United States military band.

Key died in 1843, while visiting his

The Mission of the Newspaper

"There is so much evil in the daily newspaper!" cries some person. Thank the Lord for that! Badness is still news; goodness is not. Faithful husbands, loyal wives, honest business men, trustworthy officials, and all the normal exercises of civic and family life are so common-place as not to form a chronicle. We report evil because it is abnormal. It would be a day of doom for our civilization if ever righteousness became so unusual as to rank as news.

Each breeze that sweeps the ocean brings tidings from afar.

Of nations in commotion.

Prepared for Zion's war." These lines of the old hymn are truer now than when first written. We have come to the day of world ferment. Unrest is on all sides of the horizon. Unparalleled upheavals are reported from the oldest and stolidest nations. What does it all mean? The old order is changing. God's good day of democracy and of brotherhood is coming. Ancient autocracies, ancient privileges, ancient usages are crumbling and disappearing. Righteousness, freedom and fraternity are now the whole world's goal. And this means that the heaven of the kingdom of heaven is at work throughout the earth.

Newspaper has become a synonym for neighborhood. It has enlarged the circle in which men live, the area of their interests. Instead of village of gossip, we have the whole world's affairs to concern us. All of earth and sea are laid under tribute every 24 hours, now that distance has been annihilated by the wireless telegraph, for the information of everybody. The millionaire and the laborer read the same newspaper. The city man in his club and the farmer hundreds of miles from the metropolis scan the same columns daily. All of us have entered into the new community of interest and intelligence. The first step toward brotherhood is knowledge; we cannot long be unsympathetic with anybody and any class if we have sufficient information about them. So that marvelous disseminator of news, the daily press, is one of the golden chains that bind the whole world about the feet of God.

The modern newspaper has discovered the value of social service as news. All the vast projects for human betterment owe their vigor and power in good part to the currency given them by the daily press.

Somebody is sure to ask, "What of the news from Mexico?" It symbolizes the growth of the spirit of neighborhood which Christ taught in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Mexico sorely needs help. Her national life had become intolerable under the old order, other nations would have passed her by in her plight with a shrug of the shoulders. Christian America has recognized her responsibility for bringing justice, order and common welfare out of the reign of anarchy. In the republic below the Rio Grande, as in the case of Cuba, she is willing to wage war, if need be, that peace and righteousness may be brought to pass. All the present turmoil is but the birth throes of a new national life in Mexico—and a new spirit of mutual understanding and fellowship among all the nations in this western world.

SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN.

Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, was born in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, June 26, 1854, and received his education in the Acadia Villa Academy. In 1874 he began the study of law and was called to the bar four years later. He speedily became prominent in his chosen profession and attained an extensive practice in the supreme court of Nova Scotia and the supreme court of Canada. Sir Robert was first elected to the House of Commons in 1896, as member for the city and county of Halifax. In 1901, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, he was elected leader of the Conservative party. In 1911, as a result of the defeat of the Liberal party in the general elections, he was called upon to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the premiership.

Earl of Carnarvon, 48 years old today. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., retired, 72 years old today. Serebo E. Payne, representative in Congress of the Thirty-sixth New York district, 71 years old today. Henry T. Helgesen, representative in Congress of the First North Dakota district, 57 years old today.

Miss Lucretia Dupree, 17, of San Diego, Cal., has been bequeathed \$10,000 by her grandfather, but the property is to be controlled by trustees for 50 years.

The English postoffice is said to make \$50,000 a year on unredeemed money orders.

Belfast, Ireland, in 1913, exported to the United States fuel oil valued at \$20,395.

daughter in Baltimore. His grave is in Olivet cemetery, in the old, historic city of Frederick, Md. Over it stands a marble column supporting a statue of Key, his poet's face illuminated by the art of the sculptor, his arms outstretched, his left hand bearing a scroll inscribed with the lines of "The Star Spangled Banner," while on the pedestal sits Liberty holding the flag for which those immortal lines were written. A large national flag, which is never taken down except to replace it with a new one, is kept floating over the grave.—New York Press.

Millinery Clearance Sale

\$5



Every Hat from \$6.00 to \$25.00 will go into this sale on Saturday at \$5

This includes all white, black and colored hats. Any hat in the store is yours for \$5

This sale is absolute—No lay-bys nor refunds.

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